

Rabin to Jewish leaders

U.S., Israel agree: Talks with Jordan

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

W YORK. — The U.S. and Israel agree that the Palestinian problem should be solved through negotiations between Israel and Jordan. The agreement was reached after a meeting of a third state on West Bank and Gaza Strip. Prime Minister Rabin told a closed-door meeting of American Jewish leaders yesterday.

Participants in the meeting also cited Rabin as saying that he was encouraged by his talks in Washington with President Ford, Secretary of State Kissinger and other American officials. He scoffed reports that there has been some sort of support in the Ford administration regarding Israel.

The sources said that the President pointed out that Washington was Israel's goal that a far-reaching peace should be worked out in the Middle East.

In conceding that there are some differences of opinion between the U.S. and Israel regarding the political situation in the Middle East, Rabin said that there are also differences of opinion within the Israeli cabinet, and that these differences are natural.

But the Israeli leader, during both private and public appearances, has been stressing the positive U.S.-Israeli relationship, laying down the differences.

After yesterday, Rabin said in a television interview that he was satisfied with the outcome of his talks in Washington on bilateral issues. "I can say in a simple way that after my talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger I have come out with satisfaction to what has been added to my visit in terms of items it will be shipped to Israel," he said.

Rabin also said that he was optimistic that a way would be found to increase U.S. military aid to Israel during the 1977 fiscal year. The Ford Administration has promised \$1,000m. for Israel during next fiscal year, \$500m. less in this year.

The Prime Minister confirmed that he had been raised during his

talks in Washington, but he insisted that this was not a "crucial issue." He added that Israel will need more than the \$1,000m. proposed, but he said that no solution had yet been worked out between the Administration and Israel.

The major problem now, Rabin continued, is to see that the Congress approved the fiscal year 1976 foreign aid bill, which includes some \$2,220m. in economic and military grants and loans for Israel. Rabin suggested that Israel's problem in winning approval for this bill was with the Congress, and not the Administration.

Meanwhile, in an interview with this week's "Time" magazine, Rabin refused to rule out the possibility that Israel would reject PLO leader Yasser Arafat's membership in a Jordanian delegation at the Geneva Middle East peace conference. Asked about such a possibility, Rabin replied: "I don't believe that this is a problem that has to be answered now. You want names, I stress principles."

Rabin listed three principles that should be followed in solving the Palestinian problem: 1) that negotiations should be conducted between Israel and Jordan, 2) that Israel has no objection to allowing Palestinian representatives to be included in the Jordanian delegation, and 3) that negotiations begin without any preconditions.

In the "Meet the Press" television interview broadcast over NBC, Rabin said that Israel would not oppose Palestinian representatives from either the West Bank and the Gaza Strip included in a Jordanian delegation at Geneva.

He said that Israel's administration of the West Bank and Gaza Strip was a "temporary basis" and that all of the people who live there still maintain Jordanian citizenship. Rabin denied that these people regard the PLO as their representative, arguing that none of the West Bank's 670,000 inhabitants have given up their Jordanian citizenship.

Rabin also hinted during the television interview that "quiet diplomacy" for additional partial agreements with Israel's neighbors was (Continued on page 2, col. 5)

West Bank deputies to Amman

By ANAN SARADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

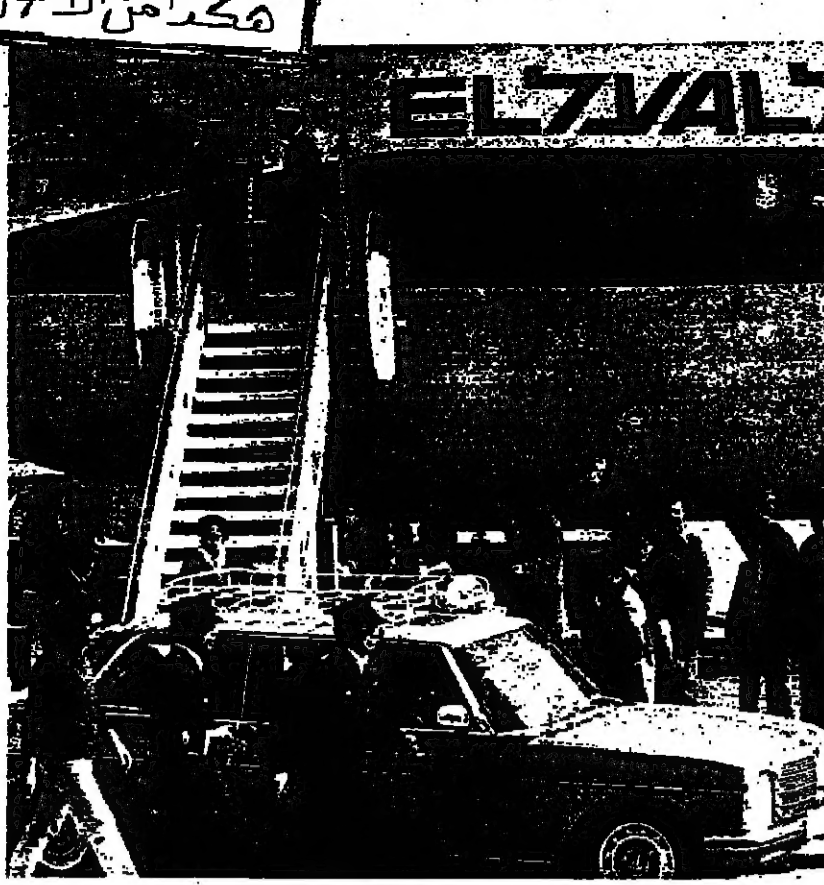
King Hussein has summoned 15 former West Bank members of the Jordanian parliament to an emergency meeting in Amman today. All the 15 deputies were expected to go to Jordan this morning across the Allenby bridge, it was learned last night.

No explanation was given for the meeting of the 15 deputies, who were summoned off early last year after the Jordanian parliament was dissolved. It had included an equal number of Jordanians and "Palestinian" representatives.

The parliament was dissolved in retaliation for the Arab summit, which acknowledged the PLO rather than Jordan as the claimant to the West Bank.

The West Bank deputies were significantly recalled to Amman after a surprise lightning visit which Jordan's Premier Zaid Rifai paid on Syrian President Hafiz Assad in Damascus on Saturday.

Rifai's mission to Damascus was said to have touched on reports that the American leaders and Premier Zaid Rifai, now in the U.S., were exploring the possibility of an interim West Bank settlement between Israel and Jordan. Rifai was further reported to have discussed with the Syrian leader the prospects of a reconciliation between Jordan and the PLO, both of which have been at loggerheads since Hussein cracked down on the terrorist organization in 1971.



The Yundeff car in which the police brought the family to the El Al plane the pilot of which refused to take them on. (Simonsky for Israel Sun)

El Al pilot refuses to fly Yundeffs

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — The pilot of an El Al jet yesterday refused to allow the two Yundeff boys aboard his Frankfurt-bound flight. Captain Dror Avneri said that it was impossible to carry the two children under the circumstances.

A bomb scare had also delayed the plane for several hours.

The drama at the airport yesterday was much quieter than the violent activity around the Lufthansa jet on Thursday, when police put the children aboard the plane, and the pilot had the children removed saying he was barred from flying unruly passengers.

Police had evidently learned a lesson, and yesterday they bent over backwards to be pleasant to newsmen.

This was the sequence of events yesterday morning.

6.30 a.m. — Dr. Sarah Pollack, of Kiryat Arba, examined the children at their mother's request. A police doctor was present during the examination, at the Ne'urim police rest home near Netanya where the children had spent the night.

Dr. Pollack said the children were exhausted and unfit to fly. Menahem's blood was very high, but David's was normal, she said.

7.05 El Al received an anonymous phone call from a woman threatening the lives of the El Al pilot and his family if he agreed to fly the Yundeffs.

7.15. At the El Al checking-in counter, the 132 passengers of El Al flight 359 to Frankfurt started to check in, while Kiryat Arba residents tried to persuade them to refuse to be flown with the children, if the children were put on board.

8.15. Just as the passengers were about to board the buses for the plane, an other anonymous phone call was received, this time from a man, who claimed that he had put a bomb on the plane. All the baggage was taken off again, and the plane was searched, but no bomb was found.

9.45. The police spokesman told (Continued on page 2, col. 7, top)

Americans take over Maritime ship firm

By YAAQOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Control of the Maritime group of companies, which includes the Haifa-based Maritime Fruit Carriers — one of Israel's most glamorous growth firms — has passed from Israeli to American hands, it was announced in Haifa and New York yesterday.

The company founders, Yacov Meridor and Misha Brenner, who were joint managing directors and chairman of the board of directors, will be replaced by two Americans. The firm's head office is to be moved to London.

The Israeli heads will be replaced by Ira Guindin and H. Struve Hensel. The move came after years of rumors about the company's liquidity problems. Both Brenner and Meridor are at present in the U.S. and were reported to have "resigned" but will retain their board membership.

Guindin is a former president of Israel Bonds, is president of Boys Town in Jerusalem and was one of its founders. He has wide business and banking interests and is a frequent visitor to Israel. Hensel is a partner of the international law firm Conder Brothers, and in the past was assistant secretary in the U.S. Defence and Navy departments.

Yesterday's company announcement said that Guindin and Hensel "will assume voting control of the Maritime Fruit Carriers as well as management responsibility for the group. Both Brenner and Meridor hold a large amount of company shares."

Both Guindin and Hensel have already started working on an agreement for meeting MFC's short-term cash needs and restructuring its overall financial arrangements, the statement said.

Company executives in Haifa refused to add any comments to the statements, and the phone of Hensel's New York office to which reporters were referred did not answer, it being a Sunday. The officials said only that the works committee had been kept fully informed of developments and all steps concerning the future of the 120 shore employees would be coordinated with them.

Senior executive Aluf (Res.) Shlomo Erel, who had been reported last month with trying to sell the company's eight Israel flag refrigeration ships to Israeli interests, told The Post that he considered his chances reasonable. The ships were worth between \$40m. to \$50m. and were under a 10-year charter to a major Swedish company. Israeli shippers and other investors had expressed interest, and the ships were (Continued on page 2, col. 5)

K may visit M-E

NEW YORK. — Secretary of State Kissinger is expected to inform Rabin tomorrow whether he will visit the Middle East during the next two or three months, informed diplomatic sources here said last night.

A Kissinger visit to the area would precede a trip by President Ford, which is currently being considered.

Kissinger is also expected to provide additional American answers to certain Israeli arms requests, the sources said. The Kissinger-Rabin meeting in Los Angeles is being described here as "important" and will serve as a summation of the official talks in Washington last week.

A brief visit to the Middle East by Kissinger would be designed to sound out the various parties about the next step in the diplomatic process.

The sources said that, if he went, the Secretary would primarily be interested in determining whether there is enough support in Egypt and Saudi Arabia for Israel-Jordanian negotiations — which both Israel and the U.S. believe should be considered. King Hussein of Jordan would be reluctant to reject the PLO decision (which proclaimed the PLO sole spokesman for the West Bank) without receiving the green light from Saudi and Egypt.

PERES KEEP MUM

By SHAYYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Defence Ministry maintained strict silence yesterday on reports that it was Prime Minister Rabin himself who told the press that Israel's requests for military assistance from the U.S. are grossly exaggerated. It is understood that Defence Minister Moshe Dayan will not raise the issue with Rabin and the exact words (and context) of the remark are clarified.

(A "source in the Prime Minister's office" told reporters in Washington Thursday that Israel's military opening list for the U.S. was "not a certificate of honour" for Israel. The unnamed source added that the signal Defence Ministry list — which was subsequently scaled down — had contained "gradual" that were not necessary for Israel's security.)

Ram Ron, head of the (old) Citi-Rights Movement, stated yesterday that American officials were "ways critical of the Israeli requests and wanted them out drastically. An acceptable list required long and detailed discussion between Americans and the Israelis, said a colonel in the reserves who

was Israel's military attaché in Washington for four years. It was unfortunate, Ron commented, that "a senior Israeli personality" broadcast the subject while on a mission abroad.

In Labour Party headquarters, the report — published in detail in the party daily "Davar" — was received with dismay. "We have no other source to know what happened," the Labour Party spokesman said, refusing to comment on the report. ("Davar" ran a report on page 1 yesterday by Hagai Bahad, saying the "source" was Rabin himself.)

Some sources here pointed out yesterday that, if Rabin made the remarks now attributed to him, it may have been at a moment when he was tense and over-worked and, hence, did not realize the implications they would have in Israel's electrified political atmosphere. Rabin's intention may have been to minimize the effect of reports that the U.S. Administration would not agree to all the items on Israel's military shopping list.

The critical remarks by the "source" were puzzling, in light of the fact that all requests for military assistance from the U.S. are approved by the Prime Minister in advance. But observers here point out that there is strong rivalry between Rabin and Defence Minister Peres, who came close to beating him for the Labour Party nomination for premier two years ago.

It is believed the Prime Minister did not intend deliberately to disparage his Cabinet colleague, for it is clear the political consequences of this action would be drastic and immediate. Rabin's leadership is based on consensus in his party.

Christians soften stance

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent and agencies

Lebanon's Maronite Christian leaders yesterday softened their stance on current Syrian mediation efforts to end Lebanon's 10-month-long civil war. They noted that they supported Syria, providing it restored the Beirut government's control, both civil and military, throughout their country.

The Maronites, led by the Phalangist party, had earlier simply demanded restoration of government rule. They softened their attitude towards Syria yesterday as a confrontation erupted in Beirut between Syrian mediators and pro-Israeli and pro-Libyan militias. These troops oppose Damascus' advocacy of moderate constitutional reforms in Lebanon to promote a reconciliation between Christians and Muslims.

The Syrian-backed "As-Sa'aka" movement yesterday reportedly claimed responsibility for the Saturday night blast on two Beirut newspapers. The blast, at the offices of a pro-Israeli newspaper, "Al-Moharir," and a pro-Libyan daily, "Beirut," killed seven persons and wounded nine, including a high-ranking PLO member, Shafik el-Hout, who has just returned from attending the UN Security Council's Middle East debate. Both newspapers are staunch supporters of the PLO, of which "As-Sa'aka" is a member.

"As-Sa'aka" said the assault on the newspapers came in reaction to an attack by guards at the paper's offices on Syrian officers policing the truce in Lebanon. The guards were said to belong to the PLO's radical wing, which is opposed to Syrian mediation efforts.

The champion of Lebanon's leftists, Druze leader Kamal Jumblatt, yesterday said that Syria's peace efforts were a "mythology" which was unlikely to resolve the basic issues which threw Lebanon into civil war.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Jumblatt said that all sides in the civil war were bringing in new arms. He predicted more savage fighting soon.

"An organization like the Phalangist party has to be completely crushed before we have any peace," he said. "It is impossible to reconcile yourself with people who look down on you. Myself, I don't think it will happen."

Jumblatt said the 10-day-old cease-fire had only led Lebanon into an "intermediary period of what I call armed peace."

"Perhaps it will be a period where both parties will bring in more arms, particularly those Phalangist fellows, to make more trouble," he added.

Jumblatt maintained the only long-term solution to Lebanon's crisis lies in leftist demands for a reform of its free-style capitalist system and closer integration into the Arab world around it.

But the reporters saw no shell craters, bullet marks or spent cartridges to indicate intense fighting. Also, there were no signs of further fighting in the desolate and windswept vicinity of the oasis. The reporters saw some of the arms seized by the Moroccans. They were made mostly in the Soviet Union or China, and included 10 heavy 82mm. and 61mm. mortars, between 30 and 30 Russian-made Sam-7 ground-to-air missiles still in their crates, Chinese landmines, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns. All appeared undamaged.

200 Algerians said killed in Sahara

ALGIERS. — An Algerian transport and escort unit, attacked and forced to retreat in fighting at a Western Sahara oasis last week, was outnumbered 10 to one by Moroccan troops, the official Algerian news agency said yesterday. It made no comment on Moroccan claims that more than 200 Algerian soldiers and Polisario front guerrillas were killed and 109 taken prisoner during the clash.

The agency said in a commentary that Moroccan bellicosity and provocation had been proven by the use of "aircraft and tanks to engage

the small supply unit of the (Algerian) national popular army in utterly unequal combat of 10 against one."

The agency did not say how many troops were in the unit forced to withdraw from the Angala oasis, about 290 kms. from Algeria's western border, after two days of fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The commander of Moroccan forces in the area, Colonel Ahmed Djalil, yesterday told reporters who visited the oasis that only two Moroccans were killed in the two day action.

But the reporters saw no shell craters, bullet marks or spent cartridges to indicate intense fighting. Also, there were no signs of further fighting in the desolate and windswept vicinity of the oasis. The reporters saw some of the arms seized by the Moroccans. They were made mostly in the Soviet Union or China, and included 10 heavy 82mm. and 61mm. mortars, between 30 and 30 Russian-made Sam-7 ground-to-air missiles still in their crates, Chinese landmines, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns. All appeared undamaged.

THE YUNDEFF CASE

Court may ask father to come here

Jerusalem Post Staff

Following yesterday's second failure by the police to have young Menahem and Dov Yundeff flown out of the country, the High Court is expected this morning to approve a compromise under which the boys' father Yosef would come from Berlin to try and persuade them to go back with him.

The court was called into session after El Al captain Dror Avneri declined to take the boys and their mother Sarah — who spirited them out of Germany three years ago — on board his 8.20 El Al flight for Frankfurt.

The request came from the Tel Aviv judge responsible for execution of court orders, who wanted a discussion of alternate means of carrying out the High Court's own orders that the boys be returned to their father. (Mr. Yundeff was awarded temporary custody by a German court.)

The discussion was opened by State Attorney Gavriel Bach, who said the pilot's claim that his family had received telephoned threats was not grounds for failing to carry out a High Court order. He threatened legal steps if it is proved that the pilot or any other group (a reference to the El Al pilots' association) were refusing to obey police orders.

After a lengthy discussion, Justice Alfred Wilton suddenly asked Mrs. Yundeff's attorney, Shlomo Cohen-Zidon, if he would agree that the children be separated from the mother in order to carry out the order. To the Justice's surprise, Cohen-Zidon said "yes."

Both he and the father's attorney, Dov Yisraeli, eventually agreed to another suggestion by the Justices — that the father come to Israel, meet the boys away from the mother, and be given several days to try and persuade them to leave with him. But Mr. Yisraeli stressed that the Justices agreed — that the court order sending them back to Germany remain in force. He also wanted an assurance that the father not be detained in Israel by legal devices (there is a suit against the boys for their upkeep over the past three years, brought by Mrs. Yundeff's brothers here).

The court is to meet at 9 a.m. to give its decision.

Yundeff may reconsider divorce suit

By BRIAN ARTHUR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — The father of young Menahem and Dov Yundeff, Yosef Yundeff (he spells his name Yundeff in Germany) says that if his wife comes back to him, he might reconsider the divorce suit which he has filed against her.

Speaking with a strong foreign accent, from his home in Berlin on Saturday night, Mr. Yundeff who is Jewish said he was born in Poland and came to Berlin in 1949. He now has a jewellery store there.

He said he met his wife, Sarah, (whom he calls Yonah) in 1963, when he was on a visit to Tel Aviv. She had immigrated to Israel from Cairo in 1953. She followed him to Berlin in 1964, and their two sons were born and brought up there until 1973, when she suddenly left him and returned to Israel, taking the children with her.

Mr. Yundeff said that this was why the Berlin court ordered the children's return. He claimed his wife was acting under the influence of her brother, Josef Ben Artzi, whom he described as the "boss" of her side of the family.

Ministers wary on legal issues

By DAVID LANDAU and
ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The Yundeff case was raised at the Cabinet yesterday by NRP ministers Yosef Burg and Ze'evulun Hammer, but most ministers were wary of stepping into the ambit of the judicial branch and there was no full-scale debate. Justice Minister Haim Zadok said that efforts to thwart or delay the execution of the Supreme Court's order were a most serious blow at the Rule of Law in Israel — and the Cabinet as a whole tended to agree with him.

Mr. Zadok stressed that the police would be failing in its duty if it took account of the "Yundeff amendment" now pending before the Knesset. The police must act strictly in accordance with the Supreme Court order. The Court had considered the argument that the pending amendment should be taken into account — and had rejected it. Mr. Zadok continued. Therefore no further delay in execution could be countenanced.

The amendment, if passed, would mean in effect that in future cases the courts would lay greater emphasis on the good of the child, and lesser emphasis on the need to en-

dorse overseas court rulings, the minister explained. This was already the opinion of some members of the Supreme Court bench, and the amendment would strengthen that opinion against the other school, which believed that reciprocal endorsement of court decisions by countries which have signed agreements in this field should be the predominant consideration.

The amendment, proposed by eight private members last week, and sent to committee (after preliminary reading) with the minister's blessing, reads:

"If a court in a foreign country should take a decision regarding a minor, and the result of that decision is that the minor should live outside Israel, and the minor is presently living in Israel, then the (Israeli) court should order that the minor remain in Israel if the court believes that this is in the minor's best interest."

Mr. Zadok stressed that, as far as he was concerned, the amendment was not intended to interfere with a case already before the courts (the Yundeff case). Nor was it intended as retroactive legislation. (Continued on page 2, col. 7, centre)

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200 deposit boxes looted in Ramat Gan

By ARTHUR KIMMELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — Thieves blasted their way into the vault of the local branch of Barclay's Discount Bank over the weekend and made off with an unknown amount of money from 200 of its safe-deposit boxes.

The robbery was discovered yesterday morning when bank employees arriving for work saw the hole in the vault wall. Looking through they found the boxes wrenched open and the vault floor strewn with jewelry, precious stones and documents (the thieves were apparently interested only in money).

Police said later that on either Friday or Saturday evening the thieves, working in an extremely professional manner, had bypassed the electrical warning system and entered the cellar vault containing the safe deposit boxes, placed explosives alongside one of the vault's concrete walls and blown a hole large enough for a very thin person to squeeze through.

Neighbours heard nothing, suggesting that the hole was made by a series of small explosions.

Once inside the vault, the thieves quietly began opening one safe-deposit box after another. Although they were presumably there for quite some time, they only cracked 200 of the 250 boxes in the vault.

One bank employee told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that a steady stream of calls had been coming in since the theft was announced on the radio that morning. Reactions of clients enquiring after their deposit boxes varied only in the degree of shock expressed.

Barclay's-Discount head Gideon Lahav noted yesterday that there is no automatic insurance on these deposit boxes, and that customers hire them without the bank assuming any liability for their contents. It is impossible to say how much the thieves made off with; but one source pointed out that safe deposit boxes, at least in Israel, are one of the preferred ways of keeping "black money" from the inquisitive eyes of tax collectors.

The bank, located at 54 Rehov Jabotinsky here, employs 24 persons.

Imports of used spare car parts now allowed

Jerusalem Post Economics Reporter

Imports of second-hand spare parts for vehicles are now permitted, according to a circulation sent by the customs department to customs collectors in Israel's three ports.

A committee has been formed to assess the value of such imported spare parts. The committee will meet every Wednesday and importers will have to pay customs according to its valuation of the parts.

This special procedure has been set up to prevent the import of new parts disguised as second-hand, and thus subject to lower customs duty.

The decision to allow imports of used spare parts was taken after a dispute between the importers and the Ministry of Transport. The Ministry had opposed such imports mainly on safety grounds. Importers of new parts — the main car dealers with whom the Ministry has close relations, also reportedly pressed it to oppose to the new decision, importing used safety accessories — wheels, brakes, wipers, lamps — will be prohibited.

50% hike sought for TV licences

THE KNESSET Finance Committee will vote soon on a Broadcasting Authority request that the annual licence fee for those with both a TV set and a radio be raised 56 per cent — from IL225 to IL350.

Under the request, presented to the committee yesterday, licence fees for radios alone would go up to IL95 a year, from the present IL40. Explaining their reasons, Authority representatives told the committee that while their budget is being raised 36 per cent (to IL256m.), their anticipated income from government advertisements will drop next year.

Government to reconsider ban on money for T.A.

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The director-general of the Interior Ministry, which announced the stoppage of payments to this city because the mayor was determined to go through with his plan to give the city's manual workers a 10 per cent rise in pay, has agreed to give the problem a second look.

The ministry head, Haim Kuber, met yesterday with Mayor Shlomo Lahav. He reportedly told the mayor that the Tel Aviv raised the salaries of Holon and Ramat Gan would do the same, demanding more aid from the Interior Ministry. Lahav claimed the rise for the 500 workers would only equate their salaries with those of Jerusalem's manual workers. The Tel Aviv employees, are now some IL1,500 gross per month. (A Jerusalem municipal spokesman said yesterday his workers do not get higher pay.)

Some agreement on the issue was expected by the end of the week, when Lahav is to leave the country for fund-raising appearances. Municipal sources said yesterday that the ministry cannot in effect withhold much money from the city. The Interior Ministry covers only deficits — less than IL10m. for the coming month. The city is reimbursed for the cost of essential services in specific areas, such as transport, education, health and welfare, by the respective ministries.

Haifa Port gets police guard — and new labour dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Members of the Border Police yesterday took over the guard duties in Haifa Port, and immediately created a new labour dispute.

Off-duty port guards held a sit-down strike outside the office of the port manager, protesting against the decision to replace them with border policemen. But the strikers dispersed in the afternoon, after the works committee in the port agreed to hold a general meeting this morning — on company time — to discuss the guards' demands.

The local labour council, which had backed down from its earlier undertaking to seek labour court intervention on behalf of the port guards, warned the workers not to take any unilateral action ("sanctions"). The labour council said it would urge the Ports Authority to set up a joint committee to arbitrate the dispute.

The agreement to disband the port

guard was signed in 1974. Since then 73 of the 120-man force have been pensioned off or moved to vacant jobs in other departments. The port spokesman said the guards had received very favourable early retirement terms — which were available to the remaining men as well.

But the 47 remaining port guards want to keep some of the guard duties. They rejected the management's stand that the Border Police has assumed full responsibility for guarding the port and that this could not be divided.

Yesterday 81 border policemen (including six women) turned up for work at the port. Their pay is to be covered by the port. According to the original agreement, the force was to be increased to 100 as more port guards retired. But port manager Yitzhak Rahav said yesterday that 80 guards would suffice — "and we do not intend to pay for any more."

Roman, Canaanite tombs uncovered in Nablus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NINE ROMAN tombs and four others dating to the late Canaanite era were discovered last weekend at a construction site in northern Nablus.

The tombs were too heavily damaged to be declared an archaeological site, but authorities are exploring ways to protect the findings. Discoveries included a collection of dozens of pottery works. Some of them were Greek and Cypriot, evidence of ancient commercial traffic linking the area with overseas populations.

ing Hebrew to immigrants, was heartily congratulated at yesterday's Cabinet session by Acting Premier Yigal Alon.

1,000 classrooms in 6 years for Judea, Samaria

Jerusalem Post Reporter

About one thousand new classrooms have been built in Judea and Samaria during the past six years, according to a report given yesterday at the inauguration of a new high school in Toubas, near Nablus.

The classrooms were constructed at a cost of IL25m., half of which was covered by the Judea and Samaria Command. The rest of the sum was raised by local councils.

The new school at Toubas was built at a cost of IL1.1m. with the Israeli authorities again providing half the sum.

There are 170,000 pupils in the West Bank now, compared to 105,000 in 1967. The number of teachers has nearly doubled, from 3,902 in 1967 to 6,102 this year.

Trees planted for Dutch who saved Jews from Nazis

WERE yesterday planted at Vashem by Holocaust survivors in honour of two Dutch couples who had hidden them and members of the Rotterdam community from the Nazis. The couples, Don, Maria and Wilhelmina Don, and Marja and her late husband, Machiel, all of Rotterdam, named Righteous Gentiles and were presented with special commemorative medallions at the ceremony in the Hagia. Being in the trip to Israel and participating in the tree-planting ceremony.

Members of the Van Dijk and Dorf families went into hiding in the Dons' Vlaardingen home in 1943 and were concealed by and the Ruigroks until the end of the war. The Dons also took mental retarded Jewish boy to save him from the Nazis and continue to care for him to this day.

Members of the Van Dijk and Dorf families are today residents of Israel while the Dons, Van Dijk and David Haus, are prominent leaders of the Dutch Jewish community.

No decision on staff cuts at Haifa University

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Haifa University has taken any decision on staff cuts off its agenda, according to President Eliezer Ben-David, who said the Government's planning and budgeting committee are still in progress.

Ben-David's statement came in the wake of an announcement by Tel Aviv University that 130 members of its academic staff are being dismissed at the end of the current year.

There must be cuts at Haifa, he said, they will not be mechanical, but in accordance with the needs of a developing university, whose work in certain areas is being expanded. He reported that a few veteran teachers at the university are being dismissed, with many in the junior academic ranks. "We can't let the younger people go without cutting elites," he said.

Those dismissed at Tel Aviv are teachers from the rank of senior and up who do not have seniority, although some have been employed at least five years.

Haifa University's budget until 1977 is IL22m., including IL10m. in IL22m. to be repaid by the Ministry of Education and Culture for university's due this year. The Minister will arbitrate the dispute.

AAOY MAIMON, the former eminent stenographer who is to be awarded an Israel Prize next year for his work in teaching

Lebanese refugees report: Syrian troops spurred massacre of Christians

By YOEL DAE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The two Lebanese refugees who crossed into Israel on Friday said yesterday that when Syrian forces, under the guise of Palestinians, entered Lebanon, the leftists lost all restraint in slaughtering Christians, and the number of casualties went up sharply.

In Damour, they said, hundreds had been killed in one day. In another village 27 bus passengers on their way to work were butchered by the leftists.

The refugees, George Habib Tamush, 47, and George Hanna Anton, 48, also said that Libyan soldiers were part of the leftist forces and these, from indifference or ignorance, indiscriminately shot all Christians they met, regardless of whether they were Maronites or Orthodox, although many of the latter support the leftists and terrorist organizations.

"Lebanon is an occupied country," the refugees said. "The Lebanese army is confined to barracks. At roadblocks all along the roads stand the tanks, armoured cars and guns of the Syrians," they said.

The Phalangists had not laid down their arms and, despite the cease-fire, tension was high everywhere, they reported.

Asked why they had escaped into Israel, the refugees said they felt there was no hope for the Christians in Lebanon. They had left their families behind, and hoped to bring them here later on. Nine-tenths of the breadwinners had no work, and hunger and fear were rampant, they claimed. Many Christians wanted to come to Israel, if they could get permission.

How had they dared to cross the border? They said they had listened to Israel Radio's Arabic Programme, which offered entry into Israel. People were not afraid to listen, they said.

"There is chaos. If it's permitted to go about with a machinegun, it's okay to listen to Israel Radio. The important thing in Lebanon today is to have firearms. The chief sheikh of the Shia Moslems, Sheikh Mousa es-Sadar, preaching in Tyre recently, said that, in these days, carrying arms was a holy duty than carrying the Koran," one refugee said.

The two refugees have received a seven-day permit to stay in Israel from the military governor of Golan.

Some Moslems in the north have formed a committee to aid the Maronite girl, Hana Selim, who is at the Government Hospital in Safad. They asked the authorities to allow her to stay. Although they are themselves Moslems, they wanted to help the girl for humanitarian reasons, they said.

Border-hopper 'had a dream'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — An army patrol yesterday stopped a man who was attempting to cross the border into Jordan near el-Hamma.

Interrogated at the Tiberias police station, the man, in his 30s, said he was an American citizen. He had dreamed that he had to go to Lebanon to help the persecuted Christians there.

The man was held for further investigation.

MOSHE CARMEL, MK, has been chosen chairman of the new public committee for the Eilat Theatre, which has just been made a state-supported institution. The new management has authorized the following productions — "The Travels of Benjamin III," to be given as a musical with new songs by Naomi Shemer; and "View from the Bridge," to be directed by Hy Kahn.

THE HEADS of eight large French firms arrived on Friday to examine possibilities of offering groups of their employees holidays in Israel as an incentive. One member of the group — which will stay here four days, as guests of El Al and Peltours — said hundreds of workers could come on the incentive tours, which so far go mainly to the U.S.

As many Jewish refugees as Palestinian

A THREE-DAY conference of lecturers belonging to the Organization of Jews from Arab countries opened yesterday in Jerusalem in preparation for a national and international information campaign on the plight of Jews in the Islamic countries.

Addressing the delegates at the Holyland Hotel, Mordechai Ben-Porat, MK, said that while 500,000 Palestinians left Israel following the establishment of the State, over 600,000 Jewish refugees fled the Arab lands and were absorbed in Israel.

The physical conditions of the refugees were little different from those in the Palestinian refugee camps, he said. The difference was that while the Israeli authorities made every effort to rehabilitate the newcomers and raise the transit camps, the Arab governments purposely perpetuated the refugees' conditions in order to make political capital out of their plight.

During the conference a documentary film on the persecution of Jews in Arab lands will be screened for the first time and lectures on various aspects of the problem will be given.

(Continued)

Agency appointment

Eli Paz, former representative of the Labour Ministry in North America and spokesman for Yosef Al-mogi during the latter's campaign for the chairmanship of the World Zionist Organization Executive, has been appointed chairman of the Jewish Agency committee on emigration and returning citizens.

This was announced yesterday at a meeting of the executive of the Agency's immigration and absorption committee.

Yehuda Dominitz, deputy director-general of the department, preceded Paz in the job.

U.S. WOMEN WRAP UP MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Hate in Syria, talk of peace in Egypt

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FILLED BY "intimidation and reason" of the Syrians by their earnest, encouraged by "Egyptian willingness to make peace," impressed by the Israelis' "complete lack of hatred" for their abhorrent neighbours, 12 Christian and 12 Jewish women have returned to the U.S. after a fast-paced tour of the Middle East.

We all came away with the feeling that a settlement of the eastern problem would be a big step for Israel, but we realize that won't guarantee peace forever," said Inge Lederer Gibel, one of the tour participants, before leaving. Mrs. Gibel, an expert on religious affairs at the American Jewish Committee in New York, coordinated the tour along with a Catholic nun and the President of a religious magazine.

The women prepared for the rigorous trip by reading books and articles on the Middle East conflict — from both the Israeli and Arab viewpoints. Though they came from divergent backgrounds (one woman, in fact, is an American Arab) and held strong opinions, they all agreed on two fundamental principles: that Israel has the right to exist, and that there must be "self-determination" for the Palestinians (they did not specify how and where). "Those principles were fortified in our minds," said Mrs. Gibel.

Their two days and nights in Syria — "a depressing, grey, dim, miserable place" — was the lowest point in the tour, a nightmare, said Mrs. Gibel. "They took us to Ru-neitra, pointed to the houses that had been levelled almost everywhere, and claimed the Israelis did it." Had they stopped there, they would have scored a psychological victory," noted Mrs. Gibel. "But

they lost our sympathy completely when, asked why they had done nothing to rebuild, they answered: 'to keep the place as a reminder of what the barbarous Israelis have done.'"

At the "School for Children of the Martyrs" in Damascus, where orphans of Syrian soldiers and Palestinian terrorists were kept, the women were astounded to learn that most of the children had mothers; but they were not allowed home because the Syrians said, "the State wants to raise them."

When Mrs. Gibel asked a 13-year-old boy whether he foresaw peace with Israel, and he said "maybe," the rest of the class and the teacher immediately "jumped on him. I never saw such looks of hate before," recalled Mrs. Gibel, who once lived in Nazi-controlled Austria.

"We were constantly followed in Syria and led to, and even the Arab woman in our group felt turned off by the repression and manipulation of children."

The women asked to be taken to the Jewish Quarter of Damascus, cautious not to create a stir. By chance, just the Jewish women had gone into a copper goods shop. When the storekeeper, very suspicious, heard they were all Jewish, he "took off his hat and shouted 'Shalom LeYisrael.'"

The five-day stopover in Egypt was "a positive experience," she said. "The people, though generally very poor, seemed happy and devoted to President Sadat. Birth control is being pushed strongly. And we didn't get a forceful, pro-PLO line."

Most of the Egyptians implied that "if we can just get the Palestinian problem off our backs, we'll be able to make peace with Israel and build our own country," Mrs. Gibel reported. "We were relieved that Sadat has created an atmosphere where one can talk about peace."

When one of the women asked Sadat's official spokesman, Tahnin Basrah, why the Arabs went to war against Israel in 1967 even though they already had the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in their possession, he replied: "You're right. The Arabs made a mistake in saying 'no' all the time, just as the Israelis are doing now."

Articles in the English-language "Egyptian Gazette" were generally "fair to Israel," said Mrs. Gibel, "and certainly more anti-Syrian than anti-Israeli."

All of the group were impressed

by the growth of Suez — "they're rebuilding like mad; it certainly wasn't a Hollywood prop front set up for us."

At their Cairo hotel, Mrs. Gibel (who wore a Star of David and a necklace wherever she went on the 17-day trip) lit Sabbath candles "conspicuously" in the lobby. "None of the Egyptians bothered us, and they were even nicer to us afterwards."

The women were pleased to find that no Israelis refused to sit down with Arabs — a refreshing change from the refusal by Arabs to sit with Israelis. Although many Israeli women (including wives of top officials they met at a reception in Mrs. Gibel's home) were uncomfortable with the Palestinian part of the group's two principles, "a few expressed willingness to live with a Palestinian state" (Mrs. Gibel would not say whether they meant a third state between Israel and Jordan or a Palestinian state in Jordan.)

The highlight of the trip was a visit to Beit Shean, scene of the terrorist outrage, where "the father of a soldier killed in a Yom Kippur War — himself an army officer — said without bitterness that all he wanted was peace. And a simple immigrant woman from an Arab country, whom we had expected to vent her anger on the Arabs, also wished for peace and added: 'It's nice of you Americans to come, but why didn't you bring along some Arabs from the countries you saw to sit down and talk with us?' We all realized then," said Mrs. Gibel, "how painful it is for Israel to give up so much without getting much from the Arabs in return."

Describing herself as "a Zionist and the grandmother of an Israeli," Mrs. Gibel said the tour — the first women's inter-faith tour to the area — changed some minds. "Some of the Christians who started with sympathy for the Palestinians left convinced that Israel must survive and flourish. And some of the Jews realized that there was some justice on both sides of the dispute."

The Bistro at the Jerusalem Hilton



Hamsah Monday From 7:00 Fabulous French Food

Required English/Hebrew TYPST-CLERK Hamsah's Leazarach P.O.B. 2698, Tel Aviv

SHORT TERM LOAN

A Higher Yield

This week on Wednesday the following registered series will be issued:

| Series | Price to the public | Redemption net price, IL* | Net annual yield (%) | Gross annual price yield (%) |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 3 months | 984.48 | 1,014.63 | 12.25 | 15.45 |
| 6 months | 971.76 | 1,032.50 | 12.50 | 16.10 |
| 12 months | 953.98 | 1,078.— | 13.00 | 17.40 |

* After deduction of income tax at a maximum rate of 35% (in accordance with Section 161 of the Income Tax Ordinance — new version).

Bonds are available at all Banking Institutions and from Stock Exchange Members.

Preference will be given to orders placed before Tuesday.

BANK OF ISRAEL

Soviets attack K. for Angola charges

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union yesterday defended itself against American attacks on the Kremlin's Angola policy, accusing U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of falsifying Moscow's position.

"Pravda's" international review of the week criticized Kissinger for his recent calls for American reaction to Soviet moves in Angola.

The Soviet press frequently attacks Kissinger personally, but "Pravda" said he told a U.S. Senate subcommittee that the Soviet Union and Cuba seek advantages in Angola that threaten U.S.-Soviet relations.

"The logic of the U.S. Secretary of State clearly is inconsistent," "Pravda" said. The newspaper said the Soviet Union does not seek economic, military or any other advantage in Angola and repeated that Soviets are not engaged in armed fighting.

"Accusing the Soviet Union and Cuba of 'expansion,'" "Pravda" said, "Kissinger declares that it takes place in an area where neither the Soviet Union nor Cuba has any historic interests. Accusations of 'expansion' are nothing but falsehoods."

"Pravda" said the Soviet Union's interests in Angola are in supporting "the people's struggle for freedom and independence."

"Pravda's" deputy chief editor has said Kissinger apparently is returning to Moscow in two to three weeks to conclude preliminary talks for a new Salt (strategic arms limitation) agreement.

The statement was made by Vadim Nekrasov during a "world press" programme, taped in Moscow following Kissinger's recent visit.

"It's a good thing that we shall have in two or three weeks apparently a new visit by Kissinger to conclude preliminaries to Salt," Nekrasov said.

A State Department spokesman in Washington commented that Kissinger had said there was a possibility he would be returning but he added "there's no plan at the moment" for another trip.

In another attack on the U.S., the Russians claimed on Saturday that during America's 200-year history it "unleashed about 140 wars and military conflicts, of which over 30 have been launched since 1945" (the end of World War II).

The statement was published by "Red Star," the newspaper of the Soviet defence ministry, in a review of a new book entitled "Where the GIs have left their footprints."

'The value of the paintings is zero — they cannot be sold'

Thieves grab 119 of Picasso's last paintings from French museum

AVIGNON, France. — Three hooded gunmen ripped 119 paintings by Pablo Picasso from the walls of the Palace of the Popes here on Saturday night and fled with one of the biggest art hauls of all time.

The thieves were caught by two watchmen who tried to stop them carrying away many of the last and greatest of the Spanish-born painter's works, on permanent exhibition at the 15th century palace.

But the two officials were beaten on the head by the thieves, who had hid in the building and cut the telephone wires after it closed to the public yesterday afternoon. Police described the trio, armed with revolvers, as "real professionals."

Police officials would not even begin to quote a price for the stolen paintings. "It's impossible to put a value on them," a spokesman said early yesterday.

The thieves were not overly selective. They grabbed the paintings that were easy to reach on the lofty palace stone walls and left behind another 63 works.

It was Picasso's ambition for the last 30 years of his life to have his paintings exhibited in the great chapel of the palace. He once told painter friend George Braque: "If we could display our works in the chapel, the world would take them seriously. Nobody would laugh at us any more."

The exhibition of his last 201 paintings (which were insured for \$2,476,590), was opened in May 1973, just one month after the painter died at the age of 91. The exhibits represented Picasso's entire output in the last 30 months before he died.

Art critics have hailed the paintings as proof that Picasso attained new heights of genius in his old age.

Paul Puaux, director of the Avignon Arts Festival, who set up the show, said at the time of the opening: "I've lived with the paintings every day for two months. I love them."

"But where at first I was convinced there was an important departure, a new kind of tenderness in particular, I am now not so sure. There are too many forces at work in the paintings. Some are very hard, very angry."

"I think you could say that the 201 are in a way a recapitulation of everything he had done over the years, as if it was a reflection of a whole career in a short time, not just a segment."

"The value of the paintings is zero. In the end they are probably worth nothing (to the thieves) because they are catalogued, photographed, inventoried and indexed, and the information has long been distributed worldwide."

"What can the thieves do with them? In my opinion the paintings cannot be sold. They have above all a sentimental value," he said.

Puaux said the thieves were evidently in a hurry. They broke only one case housing valuable items in the hall, and took a sketchbook known as "The Catalan Notebook." It contained drawings by Picasso when he was 12. Legend has it that when his father (painter Jose Ruiz Blasco) saw the sketches, he promptly gave up painting.

The painter's estate was recently valued at an estimated Fr.5,000m. (\$1,010m.) and it may soon be distributed among his heirs, who are bitterly divided about how to share it out.

He has six heirs — his widow Jacqueline Roche, his legitimate grandchildren Marina and Bernard, and three illegitimate children, Maia, Claude and Paloma.

After painting "Couple by the Sea," included in the exhibition, Picasso laid down his brush forever.



Guards carry paintings by Picasso back into the Avignon Palace of the Popes yesterday after thieves had abandoned the works, fleeing with 119 others. (AP radiophoto)

In June 1972, it was not immediately known if this painting, showing a pink, naked man and woman making love on a beach, was among those stolen.

The artist's personal favourite in the show was the portrait of a young painter which he chose for the poster advertising the exhibition. His widow described it as his best picture.

The theft was the most spectacular in continuing wave of art hauls in France. Police estimated that robbers plundered 250 churches, 177 country mansions, 70 art galleries and 60 museums in 1973. Commissioner Jacques Mathieu, head of a police squad specializing in art thefts, said about 20 per cent of the paintings were recovered.

(Rouder, AP)

Thief takes a tip — and then some

PARIS. — A man in a black coat, taking a joking tip from a visitor, stole a 14th century oil painting from the Louvre museum yesterday, police reported.

The painting was a 25-by-14 cms. oil-on-wood called "Virgin with Child" done by a student of Giotto, museum officials said. The robber simply took it off the

wall and left, they said.

A witness said: "A man of about 30, with a black coat, approached me and said 'I want to steal a painting, are you a connoisseur of art?' I answered jokingly that the virgin on wood, over there, that's not bad. The man walked over, took the painting and ran off."

(AP)

'CIA spending millions on UK mercenaries for Angola'

LONDON. — More than \$10m. mainly from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, is to be spent on employing British mercenaries in Angola, "The Sunday Telegraph" reported.

Norman Kirkham, the British paper's diplomatic correspondent, quoted diplomatic sources in Zaire as saying that \$200,000 given to the Western-backed National Front (FNLA) in Angola has already been sent to London to recruit men.

Over 100 tough-looking British

men flew out of London's Heathrow Airport last Wednesday, and some told reporters they were an advance guard of mercenaries bound for the Angolan civil war.

They left by Sabena for Brussels, and press reports from there said they would fly on to Kinshasa, capital of Zaire (the former Belgian Congo). The Zaire government backs the FNLA, which with its National Union (UNITA) allies, who are aided by South African troops, has been losing to Soviet-backed forces of the Popular Movement (MPLA) and the MPLA's Cuban allies in Angola.

Kirkham said yesterday that at least 300 Britons were joining pro-Western forces in Angola. He added that the CIA had allocated about \$24.6m. (\$49.2m.) in arms, other supplies and cash so far to the FNLA and UNITA, and that more authorized money was still in the pipeline.

Another British Sunday newspaper, "The Observer," quoted a spokesman for an organization called Security Advisory Services (SAS) as saying the recruiting of British mercenaries was being financed with U.S. money.

Some of Wednesday's departing Britons had told reporters that SAS, headquartered in Surrey, had recruited them as Angolan mercenaries.

"The Observer" said the spokesman, who gave his name as John Best, claimed there was a liaison officer in the U.S. Embassy in London with whom SAS was dealing. But the paper said he declined to name the officer. An embassy spokesman denied the embassy had been in any way involved in the recruitment of mercenaries.

"The Observer" quoted Best as saying the organization had received \$564,000 in the past three weeks.

(AP)

WORLD SCENE

Cubans—the Kremlin's foreign legion

"We shall defend our African brothers — let the South African racists and the Yankee imperialists know it."

IT MUST HAVE been with grim satisfaction that Cuban leader Dr. Fidel Castro made this statement at the end of last year. It was 14 years after the hated U.S.-backed Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961, when he had begun to transform Cuba into a socialist state modelled on the Soviet pattern.

Castro, of course, was referring to the intervention of his troops in Angola where he is doing his level best to support Soviet policies through participation of about 10 per cent of his armed forces in that former Portuguese territory. Coming as it did after Cuba passed through 15 lean economic years and all most total dependence on Soviet aid, there is little doubt that Castro, in flexing his muscles, knows he can now cook a confident smook at his big northern neighbour.

It is no more a secret that the Soviet-backed faction in Angola, the MPLA, has made overwhelming gains on the field only because their forces have been spearheaded by the Cubans. U.S. officials only last week said there are 10,500 Cuban troops in Angola now and that a parallel operation involves the transfer of additional Cubans by ship which are expected to arrive in Angola this week.

We in Israel know that in 1973 in the aftermath of the October war, Cubans were stationed in the Golan Heights, presumably to give them a whiff of battle smoke. Not too much is known about the activities of what has obviously become the Kremlin's "foreign legion," whereby the Russians can keep their physical presence small while using this new instrument to consolidate their expansionist designs. But what is being forgotten is that the increasing Cuban military role in trouble spots undoubtedly stems from Cuba's improved economic position in recent times.

FOREIGN REPORTS from Cuba speak more and more of Cubans having a surplus of money to spend these days. One recent eyewitness report from Havana said working class Cubans can be seen queuing up at a department store buying tiny bottles of home-made perfume selling at \$12 each; that TV sets sell at around \$800 and are in such demand that a prospective buyer must be recommended by his labour co-operative before he can buy one. The same holds good for refrigerators, which sell at around \$500.

A review of Cuban economy seems in order. The U.S. boycotted trade with Cuba in 1962, and this policy was followed by most Latin American countries. It effectively stopped all imports, and available consumer goods quickly disappeared from the local scene. But the boycott also stopped money from leaving the island.

Now, after 15 hard years of austerity, Cubans are beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel and only recently Castro's government announced that it sold more abroad in 1975 than it bought. Cuba, which at the peak of the Soviet assistance programme was getting about \$2m. a day and looked like becoming a perennial pensioner of the Russians, announced a trade surplus of over \$15m.

It all came about, of course, from the new high prices paid for sugar, which provides the island nation of 9 million persons with 80 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings. The Cuban Government, in a mood of confidence after getting 30 cents a lb. for its sugar (15 times the prices it was getting during the austerity years) has launched a five-year plan designed to give Cubans the benefit of consumerism.

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IN ADDITION, foreign aid is rolling in at a factory rate. Apart from Soviet help which is disclosed at the present time Cuba has received \$3,500m. worth of assistance and credit deals with non-Communist nations in the past couple of years.

One Cuban press official was quoted as saying in a recent report from Havana that "we're trying to soak up all this extra money, that's why prices are so high on luxury goods and that's why they're down, the more they'll spend." The theory is more public spending will provide the authorities with more money to invest in industry to produce more goods — lowering prices as more items become available to the people.

It is no wonder then, that Castro now feels to help out his Soviet patron by providing cannon fodder in distant lands, partly to give young men an opportunity to see the world, partly because it undoubtedly pays the heavy toll to the Soviet Union over the past 15 years.

Until the Angolan affair, the activities of Cuban armed men abroad have been rather shadowy. In mid-1960s, course, it was well-known that Cuba tempted to export its own brand of revolution Latin America. That was through Ernesto "Che" Guevara's guerrilla activities in Peru and Bolivia which resulted in the death of the Cuban hero. And while those activities were highly publicized in the West, they were in fact rather small in scope.

Apart from their Golan activities, Cubans have been active in South Yemen where they trained that country's army. Reports at the time, in 1972, said there were 150 Cuban specialists in army training camps around Aden. In the same region, Cubans were also known to be aiding the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf who is fighting the Sultan of Oman, who is being aided by Iranians and Britons.

Even before Angola the Cubans were not strangers in Africa, for as long ago as 1969, Portuguese troops had captured a Cuban officer serving with the FAIGC guerrillas in Guinea-Bissau. And two years ago, Portuguese troops killed eight Cubans wearing the uniforms of the FAIGC. And they were able to intervene in Angola quickly because they had a military mission in Congo-Brazzaville, just across the Congo river.

It is well known that the Cubans have one of the most efficient armed forces in Latin America. Cuba has an army of about 90,000; the navy totals 6,500; the air force has 20,000 men. It possesses a variety of Soviet tanks, Mig jets of all kinds, submarines and SAM-2 missiles.

Castro spent a lot of time building up this army after the Bay of Pigs, and it is understandable that the armed forces have a privileged position in the Cuban framework. There are no lack of recruits, plied by special training academies which boys join from the age of 11.

That is why it appears to be no problem for Cuba to keep a full-sized division of troops in such a hot place as Angola. U.S. intelligence experts estimate that if the combined Soviet air and land of Cuban troops to Angola is continued at the pace of recent weeks, the number of Cubans committed to the Angola conflict should be about 100 by mid-February.

This prospect, coming on the heels of the South African troop pullout from the fighting, bodes good for the anti-Communist alliance in Angola.

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Contrary to general belief, there is no scientific evidence that physical fitness prevents heart disease, POST reporter Macabee Dean learns.

Is exercise good for your heart?

THE PHYSICIAN best able to prevent heart disease is a children's doctor, not a cardiologist. When the heart specialist is called in, it is generally too late to prevent damage; he can only hope to repair the ailing heart, and try to prevent further breakdowns.

This was one of the interesting comments made at the recent "Scientific Meeting on Critical Evaluation of Cardiac Rehabilitation," held by the International Society of Cardiology, in Tel Aviv. It was made by Dr. Jan J. Kellerman, of Tel Aviv, who was scientific Secretary of the meeting, summing up the findings. (Incidentally, they were far from unanimous, and often carried the notation — "more research and work must be done in this field to clarify the issue.")

But why a pediatrician? "Because he can influence a mother to teach her child the things which have a direct bearing on his health during middle-age: not to smoke, to exercise frequently and properly, not to over-eat, and so on, as well as their physical traits, determined by the age of 15 or 18."

N UNEXPECTED conclusion emerging from the meeting was the fact that "there is no scientific evidence that exercise, or keeping physically fit, can prevent future heart disease." This is contrary to what doctors have been drilling to the public mind for many years. "True," Dr. Kellerman says, "there is no scientific proof that exercise prevents heart disease; but there is no scientific proof that it does not. We just do not have enough data to decide one way or another. That is certain is that keeping your body in good physical trim keeps you better health to face any disease, prevents many complaints, fears, frustrations, and means less recourse to doctors and fewer medicines. Moreover, Professor Per Astrand, of Sweden, a leader in the field, has proved that exercise makes the individual better able to live, leads to greater emotional stability. Also, Professor H. Jackburn, of the U.S., has shown that exercise improves heart rhythm.

Can a man of over 35 repair the damage already done to his body by vying up smoking, losing weight, and exercising properly?

Again, there is no scientific data one way or the other. Yet, observation seems to indicate that it will help. The first step, however, is to have a thorough physical examination by a doctor trained in this field.

Working out a pattern of exercise without consulting a doctor can be dangerous; the man of 40 or 50 who has a vigorous game of tennis once a week may well be having instead helping himself and his heart," Dr. Kellerman says. "For he may be imposing an intolerable load on an unprepared body and heart. Such once-a-week activity on an unprepared body is worse than no activity at all," he continues.



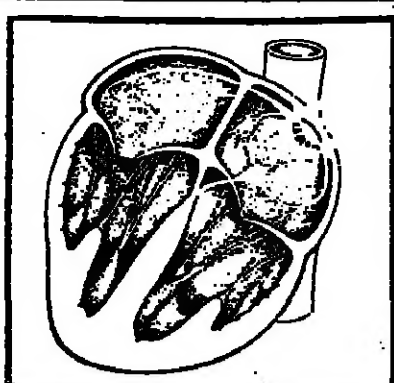
This veteran hiker is undaunted by the uncertainty in medical circles whether keeping fit is good for your heart.

(Goldberg)

What is the minimum amount of exercise that can be undertaken by a person declared medically fit?

It must be tailored to the individual, Dr. Kellerman says. Each person has his maximum and his minimum; but in all cases, the individual should begin exercise gradually, building up his body over a considerable period.

Then when he is fit, Dr. Kellerman suggests the following easy



"rule of thumb": two or three times a week he should take 35 minutes of brisk — to the point of sweating — exercise. Brisk has a strict definition: five steps walking, five steps running to warm up, and then gradually increase the running at the expense of the walking until it becomes a definite jog; or to walk at six kilometres an hour, which means taking 160 steps (or eighty with either foot) a minute.

If exercise, ceasing to smoke, losing weight, and all the rest, cannot stop an initial heart attack, can it prevent a second one?

"Here we have a completely different situation — for we have proof. A rehabilitation programme does have a definite beneficial influence if it is firstly, supervised; secondly, adapted to the person; and thirdly, if it is comprehensive."

The word "comprehensive" needs a word of explanation. It includes not only sex counselling (sexual activity not only permitted, but advisable — provided there is not too much excitement which rules out extramarital affairs), but also family and psychological counselling, as well as clinical treatment.

ACCORDING TO Dr. Kellerman the "comprehensive" programme leads to:

1) a significant improvement in the physical work capacity of the patient who regains much of the vigour of a healthy person.

2) the more economic functioning of the heart; the patient recovers more quickly after exertion; his maximal oxygen uptake is greater; the pain of angina pectoris is less — in well selected patients; there is a significant drop in drug dependency.

3) there is much less absenteeism from work and there is a decrease in invalidity.

"Some studies indicate that mortality is also decreased, often significantly," he says, adding that it has been "proved time and time again that this comprehensive programme has never harmed well-selected patients; rather it has convinced them to continue a productive life."

Regrettably, not every patient can go on this regime after a heart attack. "Some of them need surgery, such as a coronary by-pass, or other surgical intervention."

THE MEETING agreed on another point: the results of studies done in one country are generally not transferable to another. "There has been talk (but yet no substantial proof) of a fall in coronary heart disease in the U.S. But this does not mean there has been a drop here in Israel, at least, we have seen no indications in this direction." The fall in the U.S. may be due to many factors: Americans now exercise more; they try to control their appetites; and they have embarked on a programme to control high blood pressure. Little of this has been done in Israel. Moreover, we face peculiar environmental stress patterns that cannot easily be written off.

Egyptian reformer takes cue from the Marquis de Sade

CRUCIFIXION, stoning, scourging and amputation are some of the punishments awaiting Egyptians if a draft law recently submitted to the People's Assembly is passed.

Plans to reform Egyptian punitive legislation to accord with Islamic Shari'a law have been under discussion for some time. But the member of the Assembly who submitted the proposed amendments, Dr. Ismail Maatouq, shows a zeal seemingly more inspired by the works of the Marquis de Sade than by the Koran. The Moslem holy book invariably stressed God's mercy and counsels indulgence and forgiveness, but Dr. Ismail shows no lenience.

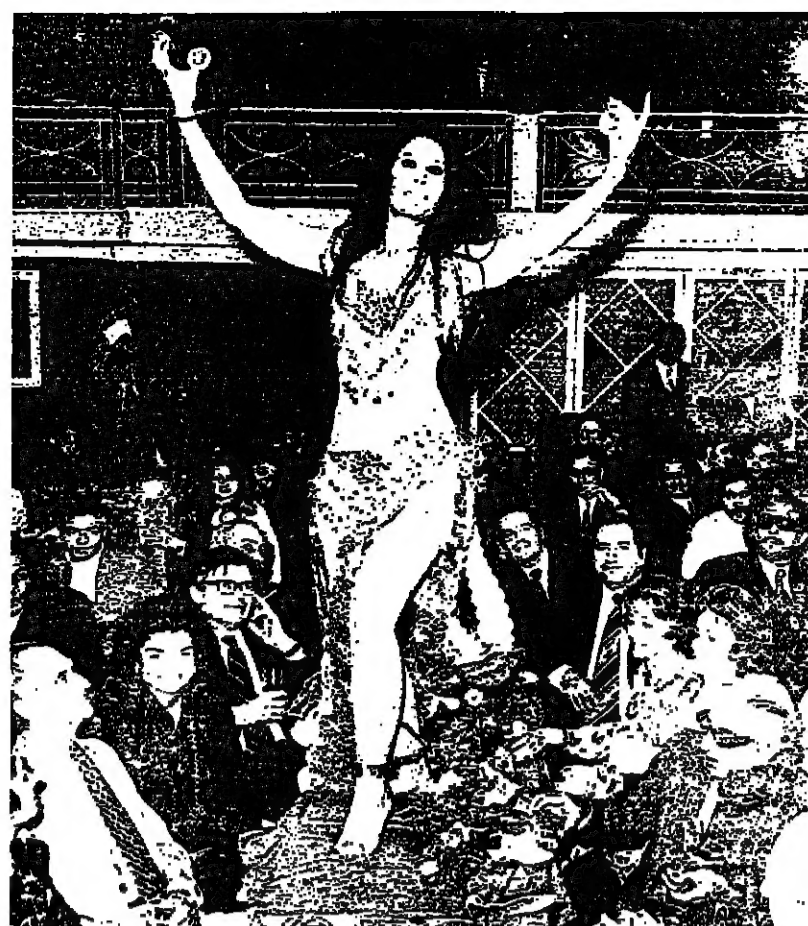
For adultery, he proposes stoning to death, a form of punishment still carried out in Saudi Arabia. According to the Koran, the punishment for adultery or fornication is 100 lashes, but a person cannot be found guilty unless the accusation is supported by four eye-witnesses. If the accusers cannot produce the four witnesses, they themselves must be punished with 80 lashes.

Dr. Ismail wants to have the bachelor guilty of fornication flogged 100 times and exiled. "If he is a Moslem," For the unmarried woman guilty of this sin, the punishment would be 100 lashes and confinement to her home. Attempted seduction would be let off lightly, with only from 60 to 90 lashes; incitement to fornication, by word or action, with 20 to 50.

Dr. Ismail recommends cutting off the hands and legs as punishment for attempted robbery or rape. If such an attempt results in the death of the victim, then the culprit should be sentenced to death by hanging. But, he adds, ferociously, he must be crucified for three days before he hangs.

The hand that steals must be cut off, the draft law decrees. Failure to return borrowed money warrants from 20 to 50 lashes. The borrower who does not repay punctually would be liable to a prison term of two to six months.

The Moslem who drinks wine or spirits would receive 80 lashes and even the abstainer who happens to be present while others are drinking



FIFTY LASHES: Belly dancer Zizi Mostafa could be charged with incitement to fornication under a draft law before Egypt's People's Assembly. Zizi is seen here performing in a Cairo nightclub before a party of millionaires which includes Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and the late Aristotle Onassis.

(UPI)

The Government would be the first to be answerable to the reformed law, they explain. One of its crimes is licensing a flourishing national wines and spirits industry, as well as hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, bars, cafes and shops where alcoholic drinks are made, sold and drunk.

It could also be charged with inciting to fornication, both by word and action, in allowing scantily-clad Moslem girls and women to perform in public places and on television the erotic belly dance for which Egypt is famed.

Countless cases of bribery, corruption and embezzlement committed by persons in high places are awaiting investigation. Speculation, usury, black marketeering, illegal dealings in foreign currency and tax evasion are all widespread. Prostitution, procuring, adultery, fornication and incitement to all these sins are following the inflationary trend. Cases of housebreaking, shoplifting, pilfering, theft, petty larceny, overcharging and short-changing are spreading.

If Dr. Ismail's punitive stonings, floggings and amputations were carried out, the country's manpower would be so depleted that it would be left with a skeleton working force. Moreover the tens of thousands of petro-dollar-rich Arabs who flock to the fleshpots of Egypt to escape the rigours of Islamic law in their own countries would go elsewhere. And few non-Moslem visitors will want to admire the antiquities of a dry, desexed Egypt.

However, none but the religious fanatics, the naive or the ignorant seriously expect the law to be passed. The average Egyptian reads the draft law in the daily Press with a mixture of contempt and apprehension. He is shocked by the hypocrisy of the exercise and worried that he is represented by men whose minds are still dallying in the dark ages.

He suspects that this indulgence in sado-sexual fantasies is a way of escape from facing the urgent problems of the state of the economy, the agony of Lebanon and the falling apart of the Arab world.

(Q/ma)

By IRENE BEESON / CAIRO

spirits. Here he achieves equality with his Moslem compatriot — 50 to 70 lashes.

EGYPTIAN FRIENDS have commented that application of such a law would be as destructive as an atom bomb. The whole country would cease to function.

Navy-blue makes a big come-back for spring

PARIS — After dismal prophecies about the future of Paris fashion, the 1976 spring and summer collections ended on a note of enthusiastic optimism.

Styles were generally simple, even classic, owing everything to beautiful cut and meticulous workmanship which adds up, after all, to what "haute couture" is all about.

Very noticeable was the final confirmation that pants for women are here to stay. After some tentative efforts in past seasons to leave them out of the collections, women through the buyers — have decided that they are far too practical to do without.

From St. Laurent, with nearly half his models in the form of masculine-looking tailored pants suits or long tunics worn over matching or toning evening pants, through Givenchy,

Laroché, Ted Lapidus and others there were pants in every kind of fabric and for any time of day or night.

Dresses, classic shirtwaisters, a return to the "middy" look, and the many little silk or crepe-de-chine two-pieces showed a distinctly lower waistline. This was often dropped to below hip-level and balanced by straight, side-split or accordion pleated skirts to just below the calf. There were some ankle-length skirts for cocktail or early evening wear, in general dropping straight down to the floor.

Split Skirts Carried on one of those winds that occasionally blow right through the fashion world, every designer showed split skirts, from the discreet three or four inches replacing the kick-pleat for ease in walking in straight skirts to the long narrow

FASHION / JENNI DUBOIS

evening sheathes cut right up to mid-thigh or even higher.

Also seen in most collections were the little jackets or blazers, often in crisp white, worn over printed crepe-de-chine shirtwaisters, solid colour dresses or crepe georgette cocktail dresses or barebacked summer evening gowns. There were many simple, straight-cut wool or gabardine coats for spring, often unlined, sometimes half-belted and, again, with little side or back splits at the hem for ease.

A good deal of white was shown in every collection and especially in the supple crepes and floating chiffons, for evening wear. Next came the beige, greys, champagne and warm ivory, but the big comeback was navy blue, which used to be an

absolute "must" for every smart woman in Paris in the spring. With the traditional touches of lingerie white it was used for tailored pants suits, for little town wear coats in jersey or gabardine or, again mixed with white, in lightweight tweeds.

There were midnight-blue chiffon gowns with matching hooded caftans, often with bead-embroidered motifs for an added luxury look.

Fabrics were soft, supple and lightweight, with a good deal of fine flannel, wool jersey, and gabardine for day wear, with all the range of crepes, crepe-de-chine, pure silk and chiffon for after dark. Rainproofed taffeta was a favourite for summer showers.

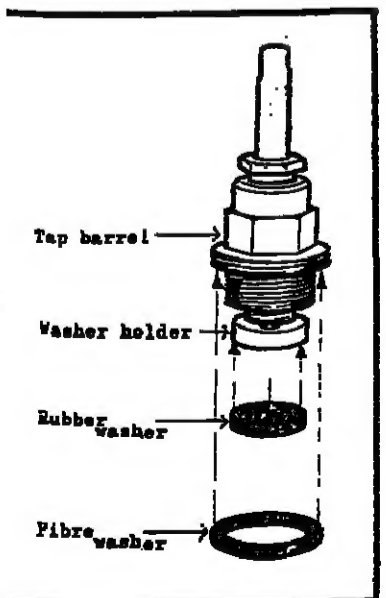
Apart from town pumps and some rope-soled sandals for vacation time, shoes were most often sling-back and open-toe for day and strappy sandals for later.

(UPI)

BC FT YOURSELF / Meir Factor

The faucet saga

HAT DO YOU do when a tap (faucet) starts leaking? Or when the lower outlet or kitchen sink is locked; or the toilet tank persists in overflowing? Do you capitulate and call in a plumber, or has it ever occurred to you to fix it yourself? To fix a leaking tap you will require an 8" (20 cm.) screwdriver, a set of teflon pipe-thread tape (sealant), an 8" adjustable wrench (narrow-toothed), or a self-grip wrench (plier patent), a few flat washers of 21mm. inside diameter and a few 1/4" tap washers (shaybot wmmi leberet hazit tool). Buy two



three of the plain rubber washers and also a few of the type with a hole in the middle. The taps in most modern Israeli sets are of the mixer type (mixer). When these persist in dripping it means that the tap washer has perished. Before you start any tap repairs, close the main water supply. This main tap is sometimes located in the flat itself. If not you will find it right in front of the water meter on the ground floor. Next you must switch off the hot

water boiler and close the cold water inlet tap below the boiler.

Open the faulty tap fully and allow it to drain. Carefully unscrew the coloured screw-cover in the centre of the tap. This exposes the screw cap. Unscrew and remove this cap. Now the barrel of the tap is accessible and can be removed from the tap body, with an adjustable spanner. Using a screwdriver, remove the old washer and replace with one of a similar type. If the old washer was fitted into a shallow holder, then you need a solid rubber washer. On very old single taps you may need a washer with a hole, the washer either being jammed over a short projection or held in place by a screw.

Next, remove the old fibre washer from the barrel and replace it with a new one. Wind teflon tape five times in a clockwise direction around the threaded portion of the barrel, and carefully replace the tap in its seating and tighten up with the wrench. Replace the cap and tighten the retaining screw. You may now open the cold water inlet to the boiler and the main water tap and switch on the electric boiler.

ONE TROUBLE with mixer taps is that if the swan-neck is persistently moved about, the joint between the body of the mixer and the neck may leak.

In this case, slacken the neck-retaining nut and lift the neck out of its seating. The sealing system consists of a spring circlip with a rubber ring below it. It is more than likely that the rubber ring needs replacing. Carefully remove the ring and take it to your local hardware store to obtain the same sized replacement. Put on the new rubber ring carefully, reposition the neck and tighten the retaining nut until the neck just swivels freely.

COST OF MATERIAL: about IL.50 for the reel of teflon tape which should be sufficient for quite a few repairs; IL.0.50 for the replacement washers — total cost IL.5. This net saving of about IL.30 could be put towards buying a 14" pipe wrench needed when you have to fix a kitchen drain.

SIMPLE TEST FOR BLOOD CLOTS

ICSON, Arizona. — A simple blood test now appears possible that would identify women who may develop dangerous blood clots while taking a contraceptive "pill," a research scientist said last week. The test might also relieve the worry of millions of women by showing that they are not in particular danger of forming clots when taking oral contraceptive containing es-

trogen, the female sex hormone. The first steps toward such a potential test were described to an American Heart Association science writers' forum by Dr. Stanford Weisler of New York University School of Medicine. The blood test would identify women in whom the estrogen pill interfered with defence mechanisms against formation of blood clots.

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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

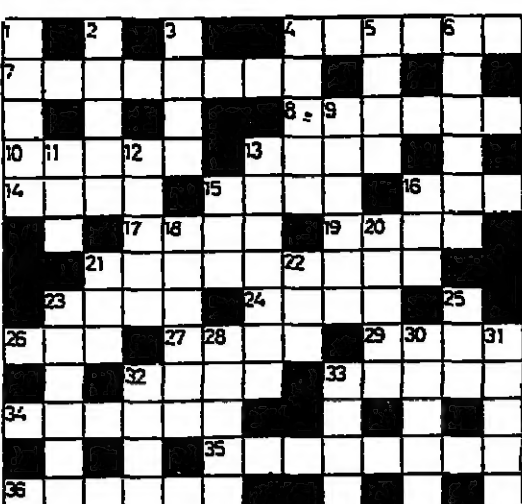
CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1 The result as heard (6)
- 2 Pies call for this flavouring (4)
- 3 There's a certain feeling about this morning (5)
- 4 Photograph plant growth (5)
- 5 Silvery garden plant? (4)
- 6 A French one? Cor! (4)
- 7 The place for knotting ties (4)
- 8 Assume it's a river (3)
- 9 Image of a coin? (4)
- 10 In a row, somehow, I become a sailor (5)
- 11 Allowed to be used once a (4)
- 12 Childhood trifles (4)
- 13 Criticism of archaeological work? (3)
- 14 Was conscious of the new sound (4)
- 15 He contributes to the mirth (4)
- 16 Where to land a bird, right? (4)
- 17 Wrong payment (5)
- 18 Abandon on the street with little money (5)
- 19 Shipping area to shorten by three feet (8)
- 20 Out of touch with football? (2, 4)

DOWN

- 1 A soft spot for the BR man (5)
- 2 Flatten underfoot? (5)
- 3 Pick out a place (4)
- 4 Second 8 types, initially, for overtime (5)
- 5 Made to go all emotional? (5)
- 6 An offer to follow (4, 2)
- 7 The only system for traffic? (5)
- 8 Some shot like dogs (5)
- 9 Like leaf or crumple, it's edible (5)
- 10 West London church? (7)



EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1 Brewster (6)
- 2 Nautical dance (4)
- 3 Spitzer (6)
- 4 Discrete (5)
- 5 Period of time (4)
- 6 Bill of fare (4)
- 7 Wall-painting (5)
- 8 Burries (7)
- 9 Colouring master (5)
- 10 Rocky hill (3)
- 11 Flowering shrub (5)
- 12 Waterless plants (5)
- 13 Merry (3)
- 14 Children's game (5)
- 15 Petrol station (5)
- 16 Web-footed animal (5)
- 17 Firearm (5)
- 18 Widow's garments (5)
- 19 Colour (4)
- 20 Parting (4)

DOWN

- 1 Abyss (5)
- 2 Musical instrument (5)
- 3 Friday's Easy solution
- 4 Across: 1. Locust, 7. Intimate, 8. Ruse, 10. Tossed, 11. Defect, 14. Get, 16. Reels, 17. Dared, 19. Topaz, 21. Coral, 22. Lepid, 23. Idea, 24. Elder, 25. Beasts, 26. Fer, 27. Estate, 28. Boating, 31. Ohio, 32. Ten-candy, 33. Se-Nat, 34. Babbie, 35. Graves, 36. Ruse, 4. Drunk, 5. Led, 12. Sad, 13. Libra, 15. Basil, 16. Gu-mad, 18. (arm) P, 20. Red, 21. Mistral, 22. Spa, 23. Se-X-ion, 24. Trio, 25. Gays, 26. Death, 27. Atlas, 28. Boys (will be boys), 29. Dim, 30. Bass.

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON WEDNESDAY



B-G Airport Flights

Please call Ben-Gurion Airport Flight Information, 03-971461/2/3 (or 03-971333 for El Al flights only) for changes in times of Arrivals and Departures.

MONDAY
ARRIVALS: Air France 193 from Hong Kong, Bangkok, Bombay and Teheran, 0720; El Al 002 from N.Y. 1220; Alitalia 788 from Rome 1335; El Al 564 from Tel Aviv 1445; Olympic 301 from Athens, 1550; TWA 585 from N.Y. and Athens, 1430; Lufthansa 632 from Frankfurt and Munich, 1535; C.P.A. 245 from Toronto, Montreal, Milan and Athens, 1645; Sterling 659 from Stockholm, 1600; KLM 525 from Amsterdam, 1650; El Al 815 from N.Y. and Amsterdam, 1655; TWA 810 from San Francisco, Boston, Paris and Rome, 1715; Sabena 201 from Brussels, 1745; El Al 840 from Zurich and Geneva, 1755; Swissair 333 from Zurich 1805; El Al 584 from Rome, 1835; B.A. 484 from London, 1855; El Al 316 from London, 1930; El Al 583 from Istanbul, 2100; El Al 334 from Paris and Brussels, 2145; El Al 137 from Paris and Lyon, 2130; El Al 335 from Amsterdam and Vienna, 2135.
DEPARTURES: El Al 583 to Teheran, 0600; Alitalia 788 to Rome, 0615; Sabena 201 to Brussels, 0630; Swissair 333 to Zurich, 0700; El Al 349 to Zurich and Geneva, 0710; TWA 808 to Paris and N.Y., 0740; El Al 001 to Tel Aviv, 0800; Air France 193 to Paris, 0820; El Al 138 to Paris and Montreal, 0830; Swissair 333 to Zurich, 0840; El Al 349 to Zurich and Geneva, 0845; Air France 138 to Athens and Paris, 0900; Air France 138 to Rome, 1000; Alitalia 788 to Rome, 1045; Olympic 301 to Athens, 1445; El Al 581 to Istanbul, 1520; Lufthansa 632 to Frankfurt, 1530; Sterling 659 to Stockholm, 1700; El Al 513 to Johannesburg, 2230.



ON THE AIR

HEBREW NEWS AND NEWSLETTERS
1st Programme: News: 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 p.m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 and midnight.
Newsletters: 7.05 p.m.
2nd Programme: 6.05 a.m., 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 p.m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00, midnight and 1.00 a.m.
Newsletters: 8.05 a.m., 9.00 and 11.45 p.m.
FIRST PROGRAMME
5.55, 5.58 and 5.59 M.
7.55 a.m. Opening. 8.10 Morning Concert - File: Fute Concerto, 8.05 Mozart: Horn Concerto art. for Cello (Bach); Reger: Mozart - Variations. 10.05 Book Review. 10.35 "Radiodea". 11.00 News in easy Hebrew. 11.05 "Tivrit La'em". 11.15 Programmes for Elementary Schools. 11.30 Miyah: Concerto for Marimba; Ward: Fantasy for 4 Violas da gamba; Gell: Aria for Mandolin; Miller: Prelude for Percussion. 12.05 An Hour with Gerald Moore. 1.05 D. Gershwit: Classical What's On. 1.15 Programme Trailer. 2.10 Mother and Child. 2.05 "Here at Home". 3.00 "Ethics of the Fathers". 3.10 "The Halacha". 4.10 From Our Concert Hall (Stereo). 4.15 "Razomnashon" of Seashaven by the IPO. 4.07 Weekly Cinema Magazine. 4.55 For the Farmer. 7.05 "Today". 7.50 Bible Reading: Ximiyah, chaps. 41 and 42. 8.05 "Who is the Man?" - Quiz. 8.55 "Five to Nine". 9.05 A Moment of Hebrew. 9.05 Radio Music Club from Africa. 10.05 "Radio Drama". 11.05 (Stereo) "Fellows at Melandale". Requiem. 12.10 A Moment of Poetry. 12.15 Close Down.
SECOND PROGRAMME
4.47, 4.55, 5.55 and 5.59 M.
5.58 a.m. Opening. 6.00 Religious Service. 6.03 a.m. Morning Times. 6.55 Morning

TELEVISION

MONDAY
EDUCATIONAL: 8.15 a.m. English 1-2. Maths 3-5. Geometry 6-7. 9.25 English 10. Science 11. Biology 12. 10.20 English 10.55 Science 11.05 Advice and Guidance 11.15 Science 12.00 English 1.05 Science 1.15 Art. 1.45 Science and Culture. 4. For kindergarten, 5.55 English 6. 6.40 English 7. Improve your Hebrew.
REGULAR PROGRAMMES: 8.30 p.m. "Make-Believe Land". 5 A. Hula's song. Arabic-Language programmes begin 8.30 p.m. with news, followed at 8.45 p.m. by "Project". 1.27 Programme review and 1.30 news. Hebrew-Language programmes resume at 8 p.m. Petroselli. 9. Mabul narrated. 9.30 The Third Hour - about homosexual. 11.30 News. JORDAN TV (substantial): 6.30 Christian. 6.40 The Six Million Dollar Man. Hebrew news. 8. News in Arabic. 8.55 The Old Couple. 9.10 Upstairs, Downstairs. News in English. 10.15 The Twenty.

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Diamonds defy the slump

ISRAELI DIAMONDS have done it again. Despite a world-wide recession, and plummeting sales of rough stones by the London-based central Selling Organization — sales are down 35% in the first six months last year — the value of Israeli diamonds is nearly holding its own. Weightwise, they are even up about 10 per cent.

With this formidable achievement, Israeli diamond exporters have fully upheld their reputation as the leading lights of Israel's economy.

At the start of last year, industry leaders forecast that volume turnover for 1975 would be about the same as in 1974. Value-wise, sales might not be as good, it was predicted, as a recessionary world was skirting for smaller — that is, cheaper — gem stones. This forecast proved to be slightly on the pessimistic side. The dollar proceeds of diamond exports dropped to near \$459m, down only 2.4 per cent on the all-time record of \$462m achieved in 1974. 2.7 million carats were exported in 1975, up 9.5 per cent from last year's sales and a new all-time high.

There was negligible change in the number of workers engaged in diamond polishing. The increase in turnover was achieved by a growth in individual productivity, aided by wider application of automatic equipment.

Added value (net gain in foreign currency) in 1975 was also good in the diamonds market. Imports mounted to \$412m, leaving only \$150m in the country. This figure, which included added value, also took into account possible additions to stocks, which cannot be ascertained. However, the average added value on diamond polishing, which during the last decade was estimated at just over 20 per cent, has risen to between 25 and 26 per cent, owing to smaller stones being cut and polished.

A look at export figures over the last four years by quarterly periods clearly shows the fluctuation in Israeli gem sales.

After two years of stupendous sales — 1972 and 1973 — exports fell well below 1974 and 1975. The second quarter of last year was the most disappointing, but the three-month period saw an increase in sales. However, this is not, so far, continuing trend. Exports last December were disappointing, down 1 per cent.

An analysis of sales by countries

By J. VOET
Special to The Jerusalem Post

shows strong improvement in direct sales to Europe. Export to West Germany, England, France and Italy rose by almost 25 per cent. In the Far East, the advance was more modest, but it was still up by an encouraging 11 per cent from the rather low sales levels in 1974. Exports to the U.S. and Canada were up a healthy 7 per cent. The Far East has grown into a more important outlet for Israel's diamond industry than the U.S.

Sales to transit countries — Belgium, Holland and Switzerland — which import gems for re-export to countries which for various reasons do not directly purchase from the principal producers, went down 19 per cent. This may be an indication that Israeli salesmen abroad are succeeding in establishing more direct contacts with the ultimate buyers, which may be a positive trend.

Imports were slightly up last year from the comparatively low figure reached in 1974. Value-wise, net diamond imports moved from \$448m in 1973 through \$407m in 1974 to \$412m in 1975. The share of the Central Selling Organization did not increase significantly — from 41 to 45 per cent of total imports.

It is encouraging that Israel is increasing its purchases from this organization, usually called the Syn-

dicate, and considered the most important stabilizing factor in an otherwise very volatile industry. The average import price per carat dropped from \$73 per carat to \$70, reflecting the tendency to work on smaller, i.e. cheaper stones.

HOW ARE the prospects for the future? Especially for the luxury item per excellence: polished diamonds? It is probably correct to distinguish not only between geographically different markets, but also between those people who purchase diamonds: Some buyers see diamonds strictly in terms of an investment, a way to protect their money's purchasing power. Others buy diamonds for traditional reasons — weddings, gifts, etc. Diamonds for them are a durable consumer good. The business is good, consumer diamond sales usually soar, whereas times of depression this market slumps.

For those who want to protect the value of their investment, there is a different pattern. This diamond market thrives on times of monetary upheaval, devaluations, rising prices and run-away inflation. Diamonds can be particularly valuable in times of war and revolution, as they present maximum value with minimum weight and space and are an easily transferable commodity. On the other hand, in quieter periods, investors often look for income-producing objects other than diamonds.

In the U.S., the business outlook is considered to be moderate to good. A modest growth is expected for the first half of 1976, and a further upward trend for the July-December period of this year. The dollar has regained a good deal of its former strength. Unemployment is still a serious problem, but inflation appears to be checked.

The outlook for consumers' demand for diamonds is somewhat less good in the Far Eastern markets, and also, perhaps to a lesser degree, in Europe. Both Japan and many European countries are hard hit by higher oil prices. They have been slower than the U.S. in recovering.

On the investment side, the prospects are decidedly better. The monetary situation is as uncertain as it ever was, notwithstanding the Jamaica agreement. Despite repeated bids for some kind of international understanding, the world is not far off from monetary chaos. Every country is practicing a "protect your neighbour" policy, protecting as far as possible its own economic interest. In this atmosphere, silver, gold and diamonds are popular means for hoarding wealth. As a result, the prices of silver and gold are still high, although they have dropped sharply from their formerly dizzy heights. DIAMONDS today are inexpensive in terms of gold and silver, even if their price is not so low when expressed in dollars or sterling.

Diamonds for investment or hoarding purposes may provide a strong impetus to bolster up prices for polished gems. The Syndicate's recent rather stiff price increase of up to 13 per cent for roughs of the small brilliant type — the so-called mellees — also points in the same direction. Apparently the London diamond experts are of the opinion that "the market can take it."

However, this upping of the price of roughs may affect the Israeli industry in the coming months. Experience has taught that it is nearly impossible to immediately pass on a stiff price rise to the buyer of polished stones. In the long run, price increases usually favour the further development of the industry.

When all the factors are weighed and taken into account, one can remain moderately optimistic about the development of Israel's diamond markets in 1976.

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | Increase + Decrease - |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Jan./March | 89.7 | 132.9 | 139.5 | 137.2 | -1.8% |
| April/June | 84.1 | 166.4 | 152.0 | 135.5 | -8.9% |
| July/Sept. | 98.0 | 165.8 | 123.6 | 128.7 | +4.1% |
| Oct./Dec. | 113.9 | 101.7 | 147.2 | 147.0 | — |
| Total for the year | 355.7 | 556.8 | 562.3 | 548.5 | -2.5% |
| Increase + Decrease - | +45% | +44% | +1% | -2.5% | |

RULE OF LAW

THE CABINET'S DECISION yesterday to let due process of law take its course in the Yundeff case should put an end at long last to a public circus which has brought nothing but disgrace to this country. The highest tribunal in the land has been openly defied, and the administration of justice has been made into a farce, in order to prevent two young German-born children of a broken marriage, Menahem and Dov Yundeff, from leaving their mother in Israel and joining their father in Germany.

What the Supreme Court did in the Yundeff case was no more than its duty under the universally observed rules of private international law. The court simply recognized as binding a ruling — a preliminary ruling, as it happened — by a court in West Berlin, which had jurisdiction in the matter, granting custody of the boys to the father, pending final settlement in a divorce decree. And the Supreme Court told the boys' mother, not once but several times, that she could not evade the legal process by bringing the boys illegally to Israel — and by keeping them here illegally.

In a long line of cases, both preceding and following the Yundeff case, the Supreme Court has made it absolutely clear that it would not be a party to attempts, however well-intentioned, to turn Israel into a haven for child kidnappers. Justice Zvi Berenson put it well some three years ago when he said, "We all dearly wish to see diaspora Jews gathered in Israel, and their children brought up in the Jewish spirit. But aliyah from the free countries must be done with a free will and in a legal manner."

Skilfully slanted propaganda has for weeks now been trying to convert the public to the belief that these words need not apply in the case of the Yundeff brothers. The dry-as-dust rules of procedure were set against the vibrant reality of two boys who in three years of residence here have become Israeli children, and riotously opposed to the idea of return to Germany.

The action of the Supreme Court, it was claimed, had been reached in disregard of the overriding principle of the "welfare of the children." It meant turning Menahem and Dov to the cruel ministrations of an alien and hostile German court which had already made up its mind to transfer them to the custody of a man, who elects to live in a most unsavoury sort of country.

As a means of ensuring that the boys remained in Israel, distinguished Members of the Knesset, lawyers among them, put forward the subversive proposal that the court's order be repealed by retrospective legislation. A group of lawyers followed suit by urging the President to grant the boys his personal reprieve from banishment. Cooperation towards that end came from assorted quarters including the Ministry of the Interior and El Al.

The German Federal Republic today shares many of the same political and legal values as the State of Israel. These presumably include the welfare of children; the effort to deny recognition to judgments of West German courts is therefore an assault on Israel's own legal norms.

It will not be with an easy heart that we shall be escorting Menahem and Dov Yundeff to their inevitable airplane today or tomorrow. One day, we hope, they will come back. But when they do, they will surely want to know that theirs is a country noted for the rule of law and not for the rule of arbitrary men.

Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS

Time to tackle West Bank issue

HA'ARETZ (Independent) finds a contradiction between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's statement that there is no need for immediate political decisions and the U.S. Administration's view that a continuing deadlock in the Middle East dispute cannot be tolerated. The paper says that the chance that the Soviets will agree to participate in a Geneva conference without the PLO is remote. That implies a return to step-by-step diplomacy, with Jordan as the preferred next partner. The problem is that Jordan has no support from the other Arab states to represent the West Bank Arabs. Therefore, the Government should debate the issue on Rabin's return from the U.S.

HAZOF (National Religious) feels that in 1976 there will be an attempt to pave the way for solutions to be implemented after the U.S. presidential elections. "As the time approaches for energetic negotiations, the public, which rejects any territorial concessions in Judea and Samaria, will certainly arrange an impressive political and information campaign that will take account of the parties' considerations and present a plan that will answer the urgent problems."

DAVAR (Hastadrut) regarding the Yundeff children, says that although it is a distasteful necessity, the law must be upheld. Retroactive legislation is undemocratic. "It is to be hoped that after things have settled down, a better solution will be found for the children, and after they have grown up they will be free to choose their own way of life."

VALUE ADDED TAX — WHAT'S NEW?

Value Added Tax will be introduced in the near future, and the Customs and Excise Department is publishing background information, details and current announcements on the new tax, in a series of special notices.

These notices will be open to questions from the public, which will be answered by the Customs and Excise Department.

The notices will appear in The Jerusalem Post twice a week, on Page 7.

Egypt's national interests are being stressed by political writers in that country in response to charges that Cairo is growing aloof from the Arab world, writes Arab affairs expert Nissim Rejwan.

Egypt lashes back at Arab critics

EGYPTIAN POLITICAL writers have been lashing back at those Arab critics who charge that Cairo is distancing itself from the Arab world, a charge that has grown in intensity since Egypt signed the interim accord on Sinai with Israel last September.

A perusal of Egyptian pronouncements, official and semi-official, made in response to these claims would seem to lend some credence to the argument that Cairo is growing tired of its "Arab Man's Burden."

A veteran Egyptian journalist and editor, Ahmed Abul-Fatih, for instance, wrote a lengthy article in Cairo's *Al-Akhar* in which he argued with apparent bitterness that "the people of Egypt, too, have rights."

In the course of the article he reminded his Arab readers that Egypt had so far fought four devastating wars all aimed at promoting the Arab cause and in the course of which tens and even hundreds of thousands of innocent lives were lost, the Egyptian economy was reduced to utter ruins, the people of Egypt were impoverished to the point of famine, and Egyptian girls were impelled to work as domestic servants in various Arab countries "as well as to render certain other services well-known to the Arabs."

A writer in another Cairo paper gave this heading to his article dealing with the arguments advanced by the Refection Front against a partial agreement with Israel: "He Who Wants to Fight Is Welcome to Fight Here in Sinai!"

A more reasoned case was propounded by Fouad Labib in the weekly *Al-Musawwar* shortly after the Israel-Egyptian accord was signed. Written in response to an Open Letter addressed to President Sadat by a prominent Syrian Ba'ath functionary, Rif'at el Assad — President Hafez Assad's brother — the article

defends Sadat's decision to change Egypt's name from the United Arab Republic to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

ASSAD, DESCRIBED by Labib as "the well-known Ba'ath millionaire," had lamented the fact that, whereas until Sadat's assumption of the Presidency Egypt preserved her Arab name, things took a different turn thanks to the present regime's "particularism and Egyptianization." Labib's rejoinder stressed the following points:

- Talk about Egypt's name is a return to an old Ba'ath allegation concerning Egypt's "Pharaonicism" (*fi al-awamiyya*) — a charge which had, cr—t—d a complex, with the late President Nasser who consequently deleted the name "Egypt" and substituted "Arab." "We," Labib adds, "have now cured ourselves of this complex. We do not disown our Egyptian-ness because we don't want to disown our distant past with its glories of which we feel quite proud." Nasser, he continues, surrendered Egypt's name in pursuance of all-Arab leadership. Sadat, on the other hand, "does not want leadership; what he wants is to liberate Arab lands and guarantee the well-being of the Egyptians."

- The man who revived Egypt's name also happened to be the man who decided to fight and who attained the victory of October 1973. "Who knows? Perhaps the name 'Egypt' has some magic for the soldier fighting at the front." Egypt has a unifying influence on her citizens — in contrast to the general run of Arab countries which are torn by narrow communal and denominational conflicts.

- Egypt has always been open to any proposals for Arab unity. But she does not want unity to be a mere slogan. One of the reasons leading to the collapse of the tripartite union between Egypt, Syria and Libya was "Syria's insistence on enjoying cer-

tain economic privileges which tended to impoverish her partners." Here Labib reminds Assad of what he claims to be a saying of Syrian coinage: "Libya pays, Egypt leads, and Syria gets the trophy!"

SUCH SPIRITED polemics, at first directed mainly at the Syrians, gradually developed into bitter attacks on the Palestinian organizations, and the campaign acquired such dimensions that some Egyptian commentators — mostly on the Left — started warning against its possible harmful effects.

Lutfi el Khuli, writing in the November 1975 issue of *Al-Fikr*, spoke of voices raised in anger in certain quarters calling on Egypt to wash her hands of the whole Palestinian and Arab involvement; he even referred to "hysterical shouts" to the effect that the Egyptians have simply had enough. While rejecting emotional Arab reactions against Cairo, Khuli claimed that the forces inside Egypt which were trying to neutralize the country through disengagement from the Arab-Israeli conflict use three main theses:

- The first is that the perpetuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict is not only futile but is also likely to bring damage and destruction and civil war to the Arabs themselves — witness what has been happening in Lebanon.

- The second thesis is that the conflict tends to drain energies on behalf of "ungrateful" Arabs.

- The third comes under the heading of "Egypt for the Egyptians," calling for Cairo's withdrawal from Arab battles and concentration on her own interests.

Egyptian President Sadat himself is keeping aloof from the press polemic. He would no more disengage completely from the all-Arab conflict with Israel than risk total involvement therein. The chances are that he will go on playing it cool and trying to get the best of both worlds.

READERS' LETTERS

THE JEWS OF BRITAIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It was with interest that we read Mark Segal's report of the foiled "humbings" of the British Zionist Federation (January 28). Though living in Israel, as honorary officers of the Federation, we are well acquainted with the feelings of grass-root Zionists in Britain. The vast majority of British Zionists, and probably of the members of the Zionist Federation, are well known, highly critical of the British Government's abstention at the UN.

As to Mark Segal's comments about Eric Moonman M.P., the chairman of the Federation, we believe that he is the best person in Britain to lead the Zionist Federation at this time. So we are confident that he will continue to put forward Israel's case and will oppose the sale of British Jaguar aircraft to Egypt when the matter comes before the House of Commons for its approval.

FRITZ LAWTON
 MICHAEL SKYTE
 Vice-Presidents of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland
 Kibbutz Mevo Hama, January 25.

Sir, — Mark Segal's article of January 7 on "Israel's distorted image" needs some clarification. Quite rightly he points out the poor reaction to the banning of Jewish students from a rally held at the

PENSIONERS' COMMUNITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have just read Abraham Rabinovich's article of January 23 on "Towns with a purpose." In which Mr. Kibbel suggests, among others, retirement communities in development towns.

May I draw your attention to the fact that there are already 12 pensioners who are working on a similar plan for the near future. Our organization is called "Community 68+" and our first group intends to settle in Safed in order to build a community of pensioners based upon volunteer work and mutual help. The National Insurance Institute had accepted "Community 68+" as one of their pilot projects

and the Municipality of Safed had agreed to help us with housing and working conditions.

People here or abroad who have retired or are planning to do so shortly and have a working knowledge of Hebrew are welcome to join us, if they feel young enough in spirit to try a new way of growing old and are willing to put their experience and skills at the disposal of "Community 68+." Further information can be obtained by writing to P.O.B. 6226, Haifa, or telephoning 04-243902.

ALIZA MINSKY,
 Head of the Organizing Committee,
 Community 68
 Haifa, January 26.

STOPPING EMIGRATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have spoken to many young Israelis here in New York City regarding their emigration from Israel.

A number of them told me that they would like to work in New York in order to save enough to buy a home in Israel. Others were frustrated and explained that they do not intend to return, since they will be asked to go to war in order to fight for the same lands that were liberated when their brothers gave their lives for them.

These young Israelis don't want Israel to retreat as she has been doing (from territories won with blood,

sweat and tears) and giving in to blackmail again and again. In all fairness, they are correct.

Young American Jews feel the same way. Their attitude is: Why go on aliyah, when the land we will fight for again will again be returned under pressure?

The land that belongs to the Jewish people is our Land, and it is a sacrilege to give away any part of it. If the Israeli leaders took this strong stand, it would be a good reason for aliyah, and would also stem the tide of emigration from Israel.

(Mrs.) RACHEL H. DEE
 Bronx, New York, January 20.

TRAFFIC TOLL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As an addicted visitor to Israel and (I fear) one of the hire car companies' top sterling earners, I hope it will not be regarded as an intrusion into Israel politics if I suggest the following:

- 1) That drivers of taxis (surely Israel's most impatient road hogs) be limited in their journeys, and (above all) that they automatically forfeit their licences for acts of terrorism on the roads.
- 2) That new traffic laws (and in particular those designed to curb dangerous and careless driving and driving without reasonable consideration for other road users) be enforced — energetically and without mercy.

- 3) That (conversely) public recognition be given to those who perform exceptional acts of courtesy. Why not a weekly "Knight of the Road" award — like that which was so popularly presented by Britain's Sunday "News of the World" not long ago?

The alternative to such steps is continued (and unnecessary) prosperity for undertakers and vehicle repairers — and a continuation of the toll of pathetic human suffering.

GEOFFREY J. JANNET, M.P.
 London, January 14.

YUNDEFF CASE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Reading the letter of Razi Marash about the Yundeff children (January 28), I find the reference to "Germany of all places" most disconcerting. Although I have never visited West Germany, I cannot believe — and West German friends assure me I am right — that now, it is any worse than other Western countries, or indeed Israel. This attitude does an injustice to the younger generations of Germany who played no part in the history Razi Marash obviously refers to, and it can only instill in young Israelis a hostile attitude to Germany.

I am in no way suggesting the atrocities of the Holocaust be forgotten, but that they should not be allowed to interfere with attitudes and relations in today's world.

TOM DAY,
 Volunteer
 Kibbutz Erez, January 26.

WEEKEND

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I was astonished to read in your issue of January 19 that a clerk in a hotel under my management refused to confirm a booking for one night over the weekend, especially in the off season. This is absolutely against our policy.

I was even more astonished by the reply of the Ministry of Tourism. It is definitely not a general policy throughout Israel to rent rooms in hotels only for the two nights of the weekend in the off season. Only short-sighted hoteliers would do that.

Y. YARDON, General Manager
 Shulamit Gardens Hotel Group
 Tel Aviv, January 23.



THE MOYNIHAN ENTERTAINMENT

Internal rivalry — rather than Pat Moynihan's rhetorical fusillades — is the cause of the breakup of the anti-American Third World majority at the UN.

WASHINGTON INSIGHT / Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.— Pat Moynihan is right. The anti-American Third World majority that was starting to form in the United Nations is now breaking up.

But the chief solvent has been internal rivalry intrinsic to the group itself. Moynihan's claim for credit, in the cable leaked to the press, mainly serves to show his true weakness — which is that he takes himself more seriously than his work.

One sign of this self-regard is the famous article in "Commentary" magazine last spring in which Moynihan set out his thesis about the group of newly independent countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia known as the Third World. Moynihan argued that these countries were bound together in ideological unity. He connected that ideological unity with socialist doctrine taught at the London School of Economics to the new nationalist leaders of such countries as India.

He claimed that the Third World leaders had been consumed by the anti-capitalist feature of the doctrine, while losing sight of its democratic content. Hence their growing opposition to the United States. The right American counter-attack, he felt, was to "go into opposition," talking back to the Third World at the UN in no uncertain terms.

The underlying premise of that argument is solid anthropology (Moynihan studied at the London School and served in India) but poor analysis. The true anti-American movers and shakers in the Third World have not been Indians educated at the London School but Arabs, Latins and Asians who have had nothing to do with the School or its traditions of a democratic socialism. A notable case in point is the country which used to head up the anti-American group in the Third World — Algeria.

Not only is the ideological unity imposed by Moynihan dubious, but it is overshadowed by a great many other features of the Third World countries. Far from ideological unity being a chief attribute, indeed, their main characteristic is a tremendous diversity of interest in geopolitical, ethnic, economic and religious matters. The Third World is made up of rich and poor countries, Moslems and Hindus, blacks and browns, not

to mention rival claimants to holy territory.

These diverse forces have been working with a vengeance in these few months. Algeria and Morocco began fighting over the Syrian Sahara, thus badly splitting the Third World and preoccupying the chief anti-American leader at the UN, Doreen of Angola, without any from the U.S.

Insofar as Americans had much to do with furthering such splitting, main work was done by the Department officials here in Washington. Another breach in the Arab world, leading up to a rift between Egypt and Syria, has been opened by the Sinai agreement worked out by Secretary of State Kissinger between Egypt and Israel.

Additionally, the rather exporting states of the Third World have been pushed in various ways to severance with the U.S. A construction with the poor world that achievement was the new stance on commodity prices developed by Secretary Kissinger and his chief assistants in the economic field, Charles Rohner and Thomas Enders.

So far as I know — and I spent several hours discussing the matter with Moynihan a couple of weeks ago — there is no good evidence that rhetorical fusillades have had a serious effect on the array of Third World nations. But, of course, that is not really what Moynihan is all about. He is all about a telegram sent by Moynihan to the State Department, and particularly a distribution to a readership so wide that leakage was virtually inevitable, has to do with another Moynihan characteristic.

In his various incarnations — the Kennedy-Johnson administration, as a candidate in New York City, at Harvard and in the Nixon administration — Moynihan has always managed to present himself as the injured party, persecuted by some hostile group. The State Department bureaucracy is being cast in the role formerly assigned to radical students at Harvard, blacks in New York or liberal intellectuals in Washington.

The only way to deal with this is in good humor. The heart of the Moynihan drama, after all, is entertainment.



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